

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I just wanted to ask any Member who has spoken to this bill on the other side if, in fact, they are in favor of the bill that is before us today? Would anyone like to enter into a colloquy?

No one would like to enter into a colloquy on that issue, whether or not they are in favor or opposed to the vote that is here?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CUBIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, what is the colloquy about?

Mrs. CUBIN. I would like to know whether or not the gentleman is in favor of the bill that is here before us today or not.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I supported the bill. I just do not support business as usual right now, as the gentlewoman understands.

Mrs. CUBIN. Then follow-up question, does the gentleman intend to follow his support for the bill with an affirmative vote on the bill?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a follow-up question for the gentlewoman from Wyoming. Does she support improving the child tax credit so that millions of American families can get a tax credit, many in the gentlewoman's State that have been cut out of the tax bill?

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, does the gentleman intend to answer the question?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Colloquies are two-way conversations. Would the gentlewoman support the unanimous consent request to bring up the fixing of the tax bill?

Mrs. CUBIN. No, sir, I do not.

Does the gentleman intend to answer my question?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I answered the gentlewoman's question. I strongly support the bill.

Mrs. CUBIN. Will the gentleman vote in favor of the bill?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. No, I will not.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 222.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1245

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE ACT

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 273) to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of land owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 273

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "Federal lands" means public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)).

(2) The term "Governor" means the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The term "State lands" means lands and interest in lands owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park as identified on a map titled "Private, State & County Inholdings Grand Teton National Park", dated March 2001, and numbered GTNP/0001.

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF STATE LANDS.

(a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire approximately 1,406 acres of State lands within the exterior boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, as generally depicted on the map referenced in section 2(4), by any one or a combination of the following—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange of Federal lands in the State of Wyoming that are identified for disposal under approved land use plans in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that are of equal value to the State lands acquired in the exchange.

(b) In the event that the Secretary or the Governor determines that the Federal lands eligible for exchange under subsection (a)(3) are not sufficient or acceptable for the acquisition of all the State lands identified in section 2(4), the Secretary shall identify other Federal lands or interests therein in the State of Wyoming for possible exchange and shall identify such lands or interests together with their estimated value in a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. Such lands or interests shall not be available for exchange unless authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report.

SEC. 4. VALUATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the value of any Federal lands eligible for exchange under section 3(a)(3) or State lands, then the Secretary and the Governor may select a qualified appraiser to conduct an ap-

praisal of those lands. The purchase or exchange under section 3(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(b) NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser under subsection (a), then the Secretary and the Governor shall each designate a qualified appraiser. The two designated appraisers shall select a qualified third appraiser to conduct the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the two designated appraisers. The purchase or exchange under section 3(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(c) APPRAISAL COSTS.—The Secretary and the State of Wyoming shall each pay one-half of the appraisal costs under subsections (a) and (b).

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The State lands conveyed to the United States under section 3(a) shall become part of Grand Teton National Park. The Secretary shall manage such lands under the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the "National Park Service Organic Act"), and other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to Grand Teton National Park.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) and the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise today to support a bill that is of great interest to the State of Wyoming and to many, many environmental groups across the country. It is not often that I can stand here and agree with the positions of most of the environmental groups that we deal with on a daily basis, but this Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act is one such environmental issue that I think everyone should support if they are in fact interested in maintaining the integrity of Grand Teton National Park.

One of the worst things that I can think of happening to Grand Teton National Park is to have an ultra-, ultra-wealthy person build themselves a mansion or a symbol of their wealth at the base of the Grand Tetons and destroy that beautiful open space and land that we fight so hard to protect and to fund every year. The Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act was introduced by Senator THOMAS and cosponsored by Senator ENZI and is supported by all five elected Wyoming State officials, the National Park Service, the local communities, and all of the environmental organizations that I am aware of. The measure passed the Senate on April 3, 2003, under unanimous consent.

This bill presents a unique opportunity with regard to Federal land management in our national parks that would greatly benefit the American people, as well as Wyoming school

children. The Grand Teton National Park was established by Congress on February 29, 1929, to protect the natural resources of the Teton range and Jackson's unique beauty. On March 15, 1943, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt established Jackson Hole National Monument adjacent to the park. Grand Teton National Park was then expanded to its present size by Congress on September 14, 1950, to include a portion of the land from the Jackson Hole National Monument.

The park currently encompasses approximately 310,000 acres of wilderness and some of the most amazing scenery to be found in any corner of the world. I would put the Jackson Teton National Park area in competition with any area in the world for its beauty and for its glory to nature. However, when Wyoming received its statehood in 1890, sections of the land were set aside for school revenue purposes. All income from these lands, whether it is rents, grazing fees, sales, or other sources is placed in a special trust fund for the benefit of school students in the State.

The establishment of these school sections predates the establishment of most national parks or monuments within our State's boundaries, creating several State inholdings within Federal land masses, such as the Grand Teton National Park. Currently, over 1,406 acres in State surface and mineral acres are held by the State of Wyoming in isolated plots within the Grand Teton National Park. This land ownership situation creates problems not only for the potential of very wealthy people building a shrine to themselves in the middle of the free open space in Grand Teton National Park, but it also puts the State of Wyoming, in order to meet its educational needs, in a situation where it may be forced to try to sell the land to private entities so that that land could be developed into housing developments or whatever. This legislation would stop any future attempts to do that.

The legislation would allow the State of Wyoming to trade or sell these precious State lands locked up inside the park to the Federal Government in exchange for other Federal lands, minerals, or appropriated dollars, or a combination of all three, to address Wyoming's public school needs. Further, the American public can consolidate under the National Park Service management the lands within the Grand Teton National Park's borders and protect them from future development pressures placed upon the State for the benefit of our school children.

This is a win-win scenario for everyone involved. Within 90 days after this bill is signed into law, the land would be valued through agreement by the Wyoming Governor and the Secretary of the Interior. If there is no agreement, an appraisal process will be set up to determine the value of the lands or minerals in question to ensure fairness to all parties. There will also be

an appeals process to further ensure fairness to all parties. Within 180 days after the land value is determined, the Interior Secretary, in consultation with the Governor, will determine an exchange of Federal assets for equal value of the State lands.

This body has an incredible opportunity to allow the consolidation of lands within Teton National Park and to allow the State of Wyoming to capture fair market value for the benefit of all Wyoming school children. I respectfully request that the Members of this body vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, with 12 peaks soaring to more than 12,000 feet, 17 species of carnivores, more than 100 lakes, the headquarters of the Columbia River System, and more than 190 inches of annual snowfall, it would be difficult to find a place more beautiful or rugged than the Grand Teton National Park. Senators THOMAS and ENZI, as well as the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN), are justifiably proud of the beauty of their home State and this national park.

If enacted, S. 273 would help accomplish one of the National Park Service's most important goals, that is, to consolidate the ownership patterns within existing national park units. In this case, this legislation would hopefully expedite Federal acquisition of approximately 1,400 acres of state-owned lands within the park boundary. Such an acquisition represents a significant portion of the more than 2,400 acres of inholdings within Grand Teton National Park.

Mr. Speaker, we are willing to support this bill once the leadership allows H.R. 2286 to be brought to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

This is an important bill. These lands that were given to the State of Wyoming by the Federal Government were for the purposes of educating their children. It was an effort by the Federal Government to try to put resources into their hands so that the resources would be there for the State to provide for that education. That is what we do with the child tax credit; we try to put resources into the hands of parents so that they will have the money to provide for the health and welfare of their children and for the ex-

penses of holding their families together in difficult economic times, recognizing that we want our children properly cared for. That is what the State of Wyoming has done with these State lands. That is what the Federal Government did when it transferred the lands to the State of Wyoming; and it is for a very, very good purpose.

Now we have the opportunity to transfer those lands to keep them out of other development within the boundaries of the national park to make sure the park can be consistent in its mission. It is one of the great parks in the world. It is one of the great ecosystems in the world with its diversity and with its habitat that it protects and provides for. That possibly is now under threat from development from what the gentlewoman from Wyoming described as the ultra-, ultra-wealthy who might build homes there.

It sounds a little like class warfare. I do not think that is what is going on here, but since we opened up the subject of the classes here in the discussion of this bill, I want to raise the prospects of those individuals. Because not only is this a great national park in terms of its environment and ecosystems and its beauty and its importance in terms of the protections of surrounding areas and watersheds, it is also a huge economic engine. Because of its beauty, because of its importance, it drives millions of people from all over the world to come and visit the Tetons and come and visit Jackson and to experience the bounty of this country.

To service those people, we have people working in the service industry. They work for the concessionaires and the parks; they work for the restaurants and the hotels and the tourism industry. They work as guides for fishermen, they work as guides for people who want to hike the Tetons, they run climbing schools. At the end of the year, they do not make very much money, but they have families. They have children. And today they get a child tax credit if they have children. They file it like everyone else. And in the tax bill 2 weeks ago, we increased that tax credit for Americans, families with children, an additional \$400.

POINT OF ORDER

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman is focusing on the merits of other legislation that is not in front of us today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. The gentleman from California would say to the Chair that I am focusing on the employees of the Grand Teton National Park, which is the subject matter of this legislation. And the reason these lands are being given is to try to maintain the integrity of that park which provides so many economic benefits to the State of Wyoming and to our country through international tourism. And the welfare of those workers ought to be of as much concern to us as the integrity of the land base.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The Chair will remind all Members and the gentleman being recognized that it is essential that he maintain a constant nexus between the legislation before the House; and that the remarks of the gentleman should be confined to the matter before the House, which relates to the acquisition of 1,406 acres of property to be added to the Grand Teton National Park.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Granted. If it is required by the Chair, I would be glad to put a map down on the table and talk about this in terms of the map of the Grand Teton National Park.

This is about a nexus. This is about whether or not people are going to be able to afford to take those jobs in that park that tourism generates, a very, very important part of the western economy in this country, a part of our economy that is in serious trouble.

There is a story today in the newspapers, I do not know if it is in The New York Times or the L.A. Times, that the national parks are suffering; that tourism is not only down from 9–11, it was down before 9–11. So what are the national parks trying to do? What are the concessionaires trying to do? What are the people who are on the perimeter of the park who run the hotels, run the lodging systems, the guide systems trying to do? They are trying to increase service to attract Americans and international visitors back to the national parks. But if their employees cannot sustain themselves with the jobs that are offered, then it is not going to work.

One of the things we do to help these people who are working in these jobs where the wages are not very good is we provide a child tax credit for those people who are working and have families. But somehow last week the Republican leadership decided that that tax credit would not go to the employees of the Grand Teton National Park, the subject matter which we are talking about.

POINT OF ORDER

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that the gentleman is not speaking to the bill in front of us, but referring to the merits of another bill. But I would also like to say that he is doing a very good job of it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair sees that the gentleman does appreciate the need to maintain a nexus to the pending legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I am working hard, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. However, the Chair would remind the gentleman that under the rules the gentleman may not dwell on the merits of other legislation, but must focus and direct his remarks to the legislation before the House.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the Chair for the admonition, and I take it seriously.

I have counted my words and I have talked about the Grand Teton National

Park and the State land transfer and the employees of the park, I think on a ratio of about 12 to 1 to the tax credit, which those employees will be denied, as will some 34,000 other children in Wyoming who will not be eligible for the tax credit because of the actions of the Republicans.

But my ratio of nexus to this bill far exceeds my discussion of the tax bill. I have been doing this for many years. And because we do not have an opportunity, and we did not have an opportunity, to discuss a substitute to the tax bill, we have to find ourselves in a situation where we have to talk about it on other matters as they are presented to the House, always closely keeping the nexus between the matter at hand and the subject matter that is far more important to the American people, and especially for those families with those 12 million children who will not get the tax credits this summer because Republicans simply decided that low-income hard-working American families were not entitled to it.

□ 1300

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members who are in favor of this bill to vote in favor of this bill. That is the democratic way; that is the method that we have set up to have government that is dependable, that we can base our future on.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 273.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 273 and S. 222, the two matters just debated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURT- HOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 763) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 763

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 763, which is identical to H.R. 1082 which was introduced by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON), designates the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street, in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

This bill has the bipartisan support of the entire Indiana delegation, and I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) for agreeing to bring S. 763 to the floor in lieu of her bill, which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure favorably reported out on May 21, 2003. I would like to have inserted into the RECORD that the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) has been diligent not only in this Congress, but in the last Congress, in attempting to achieve passage of this legislation, not only in this body, but in the other body; and the Bayh family has a great champion on their side when it comes to the gentlewoman.

Senator Bayh was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1928 to school teachers, and it is from them he inherited an ethic of public service. Upon graduation from high school, Senator Bayh volunteered for and served in the United States Army from 1946 to 1948. Upon his return, he attended and graduated from the Purdue University School of Agriculture at Lafayette in